THE NATIONAL ERA

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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WASHINGTON, D. C. THE OLD QUADROON;

A National Version of The Virgin Martyr

ust live to womanhood, oh may she never know d by mother's happiness, the mother's depth o And ma- I he within my grave before that day I see, When she sits, as I am sitting, with a slave-child on he

s She cannot bear to know her child must be as she hath Vershe sees but one deliverance from infamy and sin."

Maria Lorell.

- And though you are unmoved to see my death, Hereafter, when my story shall be read,

Hereafter, when my story small he read, As they were present now, the hearers shall Say this of Dorothea, with wet eyes, She lived a virgin, and a virgin dies!"

The Virgin Mortyr. PART I.

Flowers, master?" "Yes; that snowy globe, With all Arabia pent within With small rose-buds, and myrtle green." This "-that !-oh, this magnolia, then !

Yes, that. I did not know its name." from the North last week I came. They say folks there are good and free?" sine good, some bad. How are they here?" Why, much the same. My master's good; "Speak out. They cannot hear. What could I have to tell? But then

And speaking out for once might ease A poor old crazy body's mind." - Why, what's the matter? There, don't cry you must be very old!" "Fourscore; But God could never let me die;

For our helf's coal-paved, oven-floor With singeing feet, you know I should keep going and going, just as I did Warm I was younger, through the wood-

apart they put us, till I found Heaven and my little Rose, and then should hug her neck so tightly round, The angels could not pull me off, Secause they have no knives up there, Among them all so pure and fair." Your turbun's full of whimeies! Come, Let's talk of something pleasant-flowers

Oh, master, no! My master's good I've all I want. Put up your purse. I'm bad, and trouble you. They say That kindness always makes us wors A levely land, and far from here so lovely that the mountains crowd And o'er each other's shoulders peer. Forever, far as eye can see, Of grassy plains, and sporting swains And merry rills that glance and leap, And cabins snug and stately halls The pear ones green and great, the fa-Mere sunset films of cloud and gold Ah, there we led a merry life, I sung and danced the livelong day She made for me a new pink gown,

And bull, with fiddlers on the green But waltzed upon their watch that night Wade her grand golden lamp shone down

And I was vain and spoiled with praise Come round and beg and pray, their fill And source would give a single turn He used to be my little nurse last in my ear. Well, Willy, what? Way, don't you know? You know, said he I stid behind my mistress's chair, And whispered, and she gave conse

And back again, with downeast eyes The matric stopped-too soon we thought; He to the quarter, to the hall

I turned, but chanced to turn my head, And saw him o'er his shoulder watch-And lag and stumble as he went, Then wave farewell, in full content

And stopped and gazed. I shrank from him, He seized my arm. His eye glowed red. And then "- "You yielded! Death and shame

Coiled round my heart, or out my brain could not speak to tell them so But Nought that nothing could be worse; Because 2s yet I had not tried

of about an endiess curse. Why did they take me gasping down? Oh had I died, or never been I was so wicked, ignorant, PART II.

When those rare generous souls He sees,

Who in His service dare The worst that flesh can do to face Or, loyal still, to bear, And thrusts their foes aside

Or lets them taste the glorious cup Quaffed by the Crucified. st favored then, and bears them back Thrice blest through conquered woes, To reign with Him; and even so

But mean and craven spirits, when They tremble, cringe, and shrink, That sacred draught to drink.

And takes their pain away,

Upon some futu If this long river rose upright, That here doth writhing lie,
And plunged head foremost through the earth. Down from the topmost sky, And down again the other side.

If other side there be,

Its depths were shallow to the deeps Of agony in me; Black, floorless deeps of woman's shame How dares a soul to dive Down falls like these, and diving so

How it can rise alive! "I think they bound and prisoned me At first; for I was wild The next I know, I held upon My breast a little child-A little lovely nestling girl!

I had not dared to pray, Till then, that God would pity me. And take my guilt away, For fear the angels round the throne Would hear me call His name, And look in pity down to see

Who in such torment came, Then hide their quick affrighted eyes From me and from my shame But when I saw her little face, It seemed to charm away In part the thoughts I had before;

For her I had to pray; And when, seen quiet, I was left Alone, unbound, at last, I crawled up on my knees, while in My arms I held her fast; I wrapped myself from head to foot-

My guilty cheek and brow Within a covering close—and dared To plead for her; for now— She was so good and beautiful— They all would crowd to see And smile on her, I thought, and none

But Jesus notice me.

And I thought the blessings showered on her Fell scattering on me, too, From the lily's brimming dropping cup, As the base dust tastes the dew. "Ob, God! poor lily, opening fair

Upon a mildewed stem! A little child's white silver soul! So fine and frail the gem, That but a breath could tarnish it Its casket should have been A sacred home and holy heart; And how should hands unclear As mine were keep and earry it.

Without a spot or stain, Safe through the wicked world and back, All bright to heaven again ? I think as, when a fruit tree dies, Its grafts, the country o'er, Are struck with dwindling death, howe'er

They throve and grew before, On children of the dead in sin, Sin's blight is apt to fall; And thus their crimes are visited. But God is over all! And I knew her father was not holy-Hush! I've not told his name!

They hade me not. What's done is done What use to chide and blame? And he was young, and crazed with wine Boys will be boys: and then. Oh, master, things are so much wors In women than in men!

And he was sorry afterward, And made Will marry me. Poor lad! he never smiled again, But was not harsh to me. I hid my baby when I could When she came toddling in his way. He languished by my side. I nursed him; but we seldom spoke. He kissed me when he died.

TO BE CONTINUED. For the National Era.

village of N.

He was a young and slender man, but with

"Gad," cried the stout fellow that had been "I say, John! John! Gad! I can hardly

believe my eyes and ears—I say, have you real

on his shoulder. "Yes, Bill, I am going to keep it."
"What makes you, John-what makes you do this thing? Why, boy, 'twill kill me to lose you. Not a mother's son of us all can sing a song or tell a story like you! O don't—don't, John, give us up! What makes you do it?"

"Wretchedness, rags, misery!" replied Gough.
"I am not a happy man—I never have been happy in the life I have led—aye, even up to this night. I vowed only three days since to give it up, and to speak to my old friends here against the whole thing. But I drank last night. Don't preach, Bill, I wouldn't tell any one but you I did drink; but I swear, God helping me, I will never do it again—never!"

"Me! Me! I!! Are you stark staring mad, to grow up in ignorance and rags, for the sake of indulging yourself in that which has nearly ruined us both. Turn about, man, with me, and

pered little Nett, as she put forth one pale hand

himself with that one fault of his. It's a bad thing, Nett, to drink as he does, and as I did, but shall do no more; and you must not think it's right, because he does it, for it's all wrong."

"Brother Will," putting her tender lips close to his ear, "Brother Will, I think I would sign that the Territory from Wisconsin and Iowa—the tender will, and intimately acquainted with all the tire unstances. And the first thing I will state to the tire will state and a number of the emigrants of the tender will, I think I would sign that the tire until the thing. The steamboat arrivals at St. Paul last season numbered 560. The year previous there it's right, because he does it, for it's all wrong."

"Brother Will, I think I would sign that the tire until the thing." For it will make the hours of the country.

Indianapolis, Ind., March I, 1856.

Just as you anticipated, and many more with you, the Know Nothings are going to ruin the cause of Freedom. Fillmore will take enough of votes, in this State and a number of others to throw them into the hands of the Democrats.

ate the Kansas and Nebraska act, as well as the principles are the Kansas and Nebraska act, as well as the present Administration. Resolutions in its support received but a meagre vote, though strongly urged by the Governor and other United States ir cumbents. The impression is quite feel, and the disposition it imparts to exe cise ! prevalent that Minnesota henceforth will be and labor, and to foster enterprise, will he ve a

SIGN THE PLEDGE, AND MAKE A ROSE
OF NETTIE BREST.
Our Territory is now in the full tide of advancement and prosperity. We have already reached a very respectable position. Our population is significant.
The night was dark, and the wind so shrill and ferocious that it really seemed to have gone mad; and yet the streets of our little village mad; and yet the streets of our little village most reliable information to be obtained, it cannot not now he less than 80,000, it is believed—an our development in the future. Our population is of an unusual 7 interest of an unu bowed his way through the crowd, and seemed tion of our country. From the East and from bent upon gaining the very best seat in the the West, we hear of large numbers coming. The emigration the present soason will doubtit was noticed, even amid the excitement and is emphatically the favorable time. The land civilization; of empire over the world of matter you think proper. darkness, that he ever and anon bent his shag- (but an inconsiderable quantity) is not in mar. and of mind? gy head and whispered-or appeared to whis- ket, and the most desirable points and fertile EXTRACT OF A LETTER DATED LON. per-quite tenderly to it. There was to be a soils are waiting for an occupant at \$1.25 per Temperance lecture. And the man who was to acre. Many sections of the Territory are condeliver it was, or had been, one of the very ringleaders in all the bacchanal proceedings of good roads, good schools, churches, good that had for years disturbed the otherwise quiet luxuries to be had in the old States. Want deliver it was, or had been, one of the very siderably settled, and enjoy now the advantages of easy communication in winter with the world uniting in the Gulf of Mexico, for a visit to Cenoutside, and the little cultivated fruit to be had, a face of wonderful power of expression. His are perhaps the deprivations most felt; but limbs were lithe as those of the leopard, and these we shall have in due time. Among the in tides of eloquence from his lips, there arose sections, will unquestionably be nearly all prea mighty shout from the assembled crowd, such empted by the actual settler before it comes as was never heard before, at least by those into market, leaving but poor glasnings for the and as a Territory, and will be in marked con-

as he moved hither and thither, swayed by the many inducements for actual settlers to make the worst of the argument, perhaps to intimit date. But one thing is certain—people here do emotion that heaved at his bosom, and burst large portion of the Territory, all the better speculator. This fact is very important, espe-cially as regards our future, both individually most eager to get to the house. "Gad, its trast with most of the Western States, and es-Gough, and no mistake! But, he won't stick pecially Illinois and Northern Iowa, where imto his preaching, *Pill* be bound. Nett, Nett, do you see him? He's the very *prince* of good fellows and hard drinkers. No, I'll never better thrives on the toil, privations, and blood, of the control of the Voluntary system? Five-sixths of the choice lands have been drinkers. So opposed are they to the Established Church, that they cannot bear the thought of State education. But what has been the result of the Voluntary system? Five-sixths of the lieve it, John. You are not—you cannot be one of the Cold Water Army! Stay here, Nett; hand of public and private improvement. Here system like ours in America necessary? And I'll speak to him, if he has got through with it, the settler, living on his broad acres, will be surrounded by a solid and compact settlement, whose improvements mutually advance each other's interests, and who will build roads and extent? I notice that the Times of this mornsigned the pledge, John; and do bridges, construct railroads, establish schools, keep it, my boy?"

found churches, enjoy the society and all the lil," whispered Gough, as the big rich benefits which flow from combined labor ye mean to keep it, my boy?"

"Yes, Bill," whispered Gough, as the big fellow stood beside him, with one huge fist laid and wealth, in a densely populated community. All seem to enjoy a very uncommon degree of health. We have had no epidemics, neither are we subject to malarious diseases. We have many settlers from Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, &c., who there were broken down in health, with fever and ague, heavy doctors' bills to pay, little strength, and no disposition to labor, who There is little literary news. S. R. Ward's here are enjoying a strength, vigor, and energy,

stance of a different experience. Some of the best physicians, of longest practice here, confirm these statements, and also say they have known of no case of consumption which has and children. He was so weak or frightene first developed itself here; also state that they or feigned it, that he was carried in a high that "Don't say so, don't," said Will; "I can't bear it—I can't give ye up," and he almost hugged him as he spoke.

"I don't want you to give me up," whispered Gough. "I don't want ye to do it, man. You shall sign the pledge too; and we'll fight the devil together. Come, Will!"

"Me! Me! I!! Are you stank attained." I can't bare seen, in their practice, many persons who, on reaching the Territory, had decided consumptive symptoms, in all the varied forms of bronchial affections, &c., and in every instance an entire recovery followed a residence here of a few weeks or months, with only the exception of cases where the lungs were partially consumptive symptoms, in all the varied forms of bronchial affections, &c., and in every instance an entire recovery followed a residence here of a few weeks or months, with only the exception of cases where the lungs were partially constituted to the gallows, and, after the bolt was drawn to the gallows, and, after the bolt was drawn to the gallows, and, after the bolt was drawn to the gallows, and, after the bolt was drawn to the gallows, and as many times there times, continued to plant his feet upon a portion of the scaffolding, and as many times are times. The affair has sent a thrill of hyrror the devil together. Come, Will!" sumed, and restoration impossible—in which case, the lungs seemed unable to bear our stim-

running streams, many of which contain trout, pickerel, pike, and other fish. Our water power is unsurpassed, and we have the confident pre-diction, from practical, cautious men, that Min-

is unsurpassed as a stock-raising and woolto stroke his rough face.

"Nett," said Gough, close to her ear, "Nett, ask him to sign that pledge at once—now."

growing country. The natural meadows are numerous and excellent. Stock is said to come out in the spring in better condition than in the "Nett," said Gough, close to her ear, "Nett, ask him to sign that pledge at once—now."

"Would it make him happier?" asked the child.

"A thousand times," he answered. "He'll have the finest house, the finest horses, and the best-dressed sister, as well as the handsomest, in less than no time, Nett. He is the noblest in less than no time, Nett. He is the noblest in less than no time, Nett. He is the noblest in less than no time, Nett. He is the noblest in less than no time, Nett. He is the noblest in less than no time, Nett. He is the noblest in less than no time, Nett. He is the noblest in less than no time, Nett. He is the noblest in less than no time, Nett. He is the noblest in less than no time, Nett. He is the noblest indicate a productiveness equal to that of any limitative and intimately acquainted with all the

powerful influence in our development in the

were lined with life, and all appeared to be not now be less than 80,000, it is believed—an Sea, and the vast Empire at our back. On our are aware of it, the bond will be fastened upon flocking to the Town Hall, which stood (no-body knew why or wherefore) upon the top of 128 per cent. Thousands and tens of thousands are aware or it, the bond will be fastened upon right flows the mighty Missouri; on our left, us. The emigrants from Missouri are numer-ows, and Missouri influence here is not inconbody knew why or wherefore) upon the top of our very bleakest hill, and quite apart from all of letters from our settlers have been sent, bear. I we entitle the majestic siderable. We therefore must, as far as in us seas; and from our midst flows the majestic siderable. We therefore must, as far as in us seas; and from our midst flows the majestic siderable. We therefore must, as far as in us seas; and from our midst flows the majestic siderable. We therefore must, as far as in us seas; and from our midst flows the majestic siderable. We therefore must, as far as in us seas; and from our midst flows the majestic siderable. We therefore must, as far as in us seas; and from our midst flows the majestic siderable. We therefore must, as far as in us seas; and from our midst flows the majestic siderable. other buildings. One young man—a huge fellow, with the step and strength of a giant—elsions of our Territory, to friends in every section.

DON, ENGLAND, APRIL 10, 1856.

The Times has written several bitter articles tral America. What does this all mean? In my opinion, nothing at all. The Times talks severely, perhaps, because, conscious that it has the worst of the argument, perhaps to intimi-

not dream of war between the two countries. The education question is now very prominently before the people. What shall be done to educate the ignorant masses of Britain? Lord John Russell's bill, which is under the con-sideration of Parliament, is opposed in its leel ings to the voluntary system, and, indeed, possesses some compulsory sections. This belt is opposed vehemently by the great body of discent ers. So opposed are they to the Established to make it effective in such a country, where the temptation to keep children at work is great

ing inclines to the side of the Voluntar ists which is an indication of popular feeling. The Military Commission to inquire int the conduct of certain officers in the Crimean irm has commenced its sittings at the Chelsea Hospital, and unpleasant disclosures are promis d-

Autobiography of a Fugitive Negro is selling well, I hear. It is dedicated, by permission, to substance of the language of many that I have the Duchess of Sutherland, who, by the way, it talked with, and I have not learned of one invisiting the Earl of Carlisle, at Dublin.

brought up even in Parliament.

GREAT BEND, PA., March 31, 1826. As Republican Associations are now thing formed for disseminating free principles, *I would reccommend to every association to con-

ment. But first say if you wish me to sign this thing. Where is the confounded pledge, Gough? Where is it?"

"O, here! Say, Nett, should you like me to sign it? Would ye love me more if I did?"

"No, said Nettie; "I couldn't love you more; I love you now so much—O, so much, "Nill" and she clasped his stout neck with her little hands. "Only let us go now."

"There, you see," said her brother, "you see," said her brother on one subject, at least, every one must keep selence, or be very careful where and how he

iustly or not, we shall see more fully by looking at a few facts. I was living here at the lime, and intimately acquainted with all the irrumstances. And the first thing I will state

LEHANON, MARION Co., O. T.,

through the most magnificent valley in the have the deficiency supplied; and having seen world, to the broad Atlantic.

Where shall we find combined so many and would request you to six one list the Era, I would request you to give us a list of the vari-Hall.

The emigration the present soason will doubtHe carried a large bundle in his arms, and less exceed that of any former year. And now ture material wealth, as a State; of advanced with their prices, in the columns of the Era, if

> A WORD OF CAUTION. SOMERSWORTH, N. H., April 9, 1856. Who shall be the Republican candidate? The man that has been tried, and found true State, who have been willing to bear reproach in the cause of human freedom; and while we are willing to sacrifice everything for the cause, yet we must have a reliable man. We feel this to be more necessary now than ever, as we are

about driven to the wall. All of the old issues are dropped, except the extension of Slavery; and now some begin to talk of a slaveholder as a suitable standardbearer for us in the next Presidential contest. To this we cannot submit. We think New Hampshire safe for the Republicans next fall, provided we have the right men in the field. But, if either of our candidates be a slaveholder, the Democrats will carry the State. It was very hard work to bring some of our voters to the polls at our March election, in consequence of the nomination of Fillmore by the American party, and some few would not vote.

And we ask what is to be gained by r ting a slaveholder for President or Vice President? We shall not obtain a single vote from the slave States by such a course, and may lose largely in the free States. While politicians are lowering our platform

JOHN B. WOOD.

WHY NOT? OSAWATOMIE, KANSAS TERRITORY. among others, the fact that a high commar ling officer was quietly sleeping in his yatch, while the men he should have directed were brovely charging Russian bayonets. Wilson's, and other speeches?

J. R. GIDDINGS AMONG THE PRO-

GRESSIVE FRIENDS.

On the 6th instant, the Hon. Joshua R. Gidof Progressive Friends, in the new meetinghouse at Longwood, in Chester county, Pennsylvania. During the service of the meeting, being read, he took occasion, during his remarks, to express his sympathy with this religious body, and the character of its platform. Had he been for years accustomed to preaching the gospel of peace, instead of wearing the warrior's mail, at his post, as the sentinel for Freedom in the National Councils. He could John? I sign the pledge? Ha-ha-ha! Never." case, the lungs seemed unable to bear our stimulating atmosphere, and the disease but has sign it; you shall, and make a ross of little Nettie—Nettie Brest up there. She's a lily, now you know, a very lily. She's a beauty, will—a beauty in spite of her paleness. You running streams, many of which contain trout, ing meeting, an appointment had been made for him to address our people on the present aspects of the Government in relation to Slavery, which he did to a very large and crowded auditory. He was certainly in his happiest mood. His organ of hope stood up like a giant pillar of strength. He is admirably calculated

We have not seen the decision alluded to, and the report is questionable. Still, we be and when built it will pay, and no mistake, as lieve that in the State of Louisiana there is a it runs through the best body of land, prairie law against separating a mother from her child until it is twelve months old. This law, whatevar its precise terms, is confined to Louisiana. Ed. Era.

ing, April 7th, to hear the explanations of Hon. "Brother Will," putting her tender lips close to his ear, "Brother Will, I think I would sign that "thing," for it will make him happy, and you know you love him—next to me. Besides, he says, by and by, you will be rained if you don't, it Will?"

Southern Minnesota (south of the Minnesota has ayen, extensive settlements have been made, and towns have sprung up, and then, "Ah, John, you are up to your old tricks. You know well I can't resist you—and then to get Nett on your side, too! Well, here goes my name. See now if I don't keep to that pledge, as long as you do, John."

They all three left the house together, and I couldn't tell which face radiated most love, as the darkness closed upon them.

We have the Territory from Wisconsin and Iowa—enter the Territory from Wisconsin and Iowa—as a state that the thing is and towns that are springing up back from the Mississippi. Loo of all kinds is called for at rates probably tity per cent. higher than in the old States.

We like the Territory from Wisconsin and Iowa—as and towns that are springing up back from the Mississippi. Loo of all kinds is called for at rates probably tity per cent. higher than in the old States.

We late the Territory from Wisconsin and Iowa—as and the valies in the Territory from Wisconsin and Iowa—as a state that the thing that the tast time until the state that thing that the time until the state that time until the state and a number of ouners to his add all its influence to produce an excitement that time until the state those, and there is great he so to fear some arrange to bring it about. It was finally accomplished their end, they vied with each other which should east the most of three time until the state that time until the state that time until the state that time until the state of the time that time until the state of the time state that time until the state that time until G. A. Grow, in relation to the manly stand taken by him in the late contest for the Speaker dex of the state of feeling in the whole district, imously adopted: pursued by our Representative, G. A. Grow, the day he first took his seat in Congress to the present time, and that we regard him now, as heretofore, as "Susquehanna's favorite son." Republican Convention held at Pittsburgh on

couldn't tell which face radiated most love, as the darkness closed upon them.

Correspondence of the Crx.

Correspondence of the Crx.

MINNESOTA TERRITORY—INTERBUTIORY—INTERBUTIORS ANTHONY, MIN. Ter., March 28, 1856.

St. Anthony, Min. Ter., March 28, 1856.

To the Editor of the National Era:

Having a leisure moment, I am tempted to add a word respecting our Territory. The Respublican party here organized, partially, last fall. They elected a strong and able minority to the Legislature, whose straight-forward and judicious action, during the Legislature just to the Legislature, whose straight-forward and judicious action, during the Legislature just closed, has left a favorable impression on the community. It is a significant fact that the great majority of the Democratic party repudiate the Kansas and Nebraska act, as well as at the Kansas and Nebraska act, as well as at the fall and sunny. The general expression at the Kansas and Nebraska act, as well as at the Kansas and Nebraska act, as well as at the Kansas and Nebraska act, as well as at the Kansas and Nebraska act, as well as a second and the minor that the cold of our winters is as easily at the fall of all kinds is called for at rates probably inty per fall of all kinds is called for at rates probably inty the dad occupied in Alton, for his subserviency. Again: there is not more than one or two than one or two nem now in our city who took any part in that the country has the in the occurred about two here the country has the in the country and here the country has the in the country and here the the country has been nown in our city who took any part in that the country has a fact which occurred about two here is not more than one or more in the country has a fact which occurred about two here is not more in the country has the co SAMUEL W. RITCHEY.

LOOK OUT FOR IMPOSTORS. OSAWATOMIE, KANSAS TERRITORY,

March 31, 1856. make a grand external show.

alling on the public for money, some for meeting houses, others for getting means to defray the war expenses in the Territory and get arms and ammunition to carry on the war &c. Now, we do hope that those who contribute will be par ticular in ascertaining, prior to their contribution, that they are giving to a worthy source.

Those who give for meeting house purposes should only subscribe, and not pay their subscription until they receive from the locality where the proposed house is to be built, testimonials from responsible citizens that such house is to go up, and then keep an exact account of all that is subscribed and donated in each locality, and There are about ten thousand of us in this report the same to the building committee.

organizations of Indiana have very much weak- had not controlled Congress pretty generally, ened the Republican party. I believe that near-ly all the Know Nothings of Indiana are Anti-years past, they were not to be held responsi-Slavery in their principles; and I think many of them now wish they had never belonged to eighty millions of dollars annually ought to arthat Order. I regard it as a scheme of South-ern slaveholders to divide the Anti-Slavery par-It is to be hoped, however, that all such suffering from hard times from one end of the schemes will fail, and that, true to their interest, all the Anti-Slavery Know Nothings will to take on everything, let them be careful lest unite with the Republican party. I am firmly of the opinion, that had it not been for Know Nothing organizations, Indiana would have then considered, and given a majority of its votes (at the last fall election) to the Republicans.

REPUBLICANISM AND RAILROADS IN IOWA.

On the 7th instant, a vote was given for the Republican ticket in this county. We did not expect to carry our point at this time. We however resolved, at this election, to begin and up. draw the lines, rally round our flag, find out who were with us, and take more efficient measures to organize for the next August and November campaigns. I do not know the amount have carried several important townships in this county. The Americans did not have a adjourned. to use his own language, he "felt moved to Some of them, who appeared to favor South speak." The seven articles of our association | Americanism and Fillmore & Co., got up a few township meetings, and at one nominated a county ticket. It will, I am sure be far behind our vote, as in some townships while ours got sixty-one, and the Democracy about fifty-six; and this in a township that, a year ago, was American proper by a large ma-jority. In the next township west, viz: Marion, the Americans have disbanded the party. Since

Republican documents for circulation. Our

prospects in the State are very flattering at

GLOOMY APPREHENSIONS.

the 22d of February last, to consolidate the

could suit our taste. The people are willing, but the leaders are faint-hearted and unbeliev-

The public is warned not to be decieved by ersons coming from Kansas Territory, and ing about to work upon the charities of the the principles of our patriot sires adhered to, cople, and thus line their own pockets, without and if they would have our Territories preservang any good whatever to the Territory. ed from that institution that has proved the What is given by the public is used for their own individual benefit, and spent perhaps to

Various are the pretexts used by them for

KNOW NOTHINGS IN INDIANA. VALPARAISO, PORTER Co., IND., April, 7, 1856

I voted with the old Whig party till 1852. ble with breech-loading rifles. He was of the When they joined with the Democratic party in ecognising the constitutionality of the Fugitive | wet weather. He also condemned such a large Slave Law, and in endeavoring to silence all expenditure in a time of peace, and advocated controversy upon the subject of Slavery, I concluded the party had left me, and I would not The course pursued by you in regard to the opposition to the recommendation of the Exec-

Know Nothings meets with my entire appro-bation. I am satisfied that the Know Nothing

FORT MADISON, IOWA, April 10, 1856. that time, a Republican party has been organ-ized there, and the funds the old American party had, it is resolved, by vote, to use in buying

The New York Times lately proposed that funds be raised to aid in building a railroad through Southern Iowa to the Missouri ricer.

I am. If the people of Kansas in the East want to send aid and comfort, in men, money, or any other kind of help, to their brethren, they could finish our line to the Missouri before fall,

MR. GROW AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

One of the largest political meetings ever

entiments of the meeting, which is a true in-

herewith subjoin two of the resolutions unan-

Resolved, That we heartily approve the course

apon the question of Slavery Extension, from

Resolved, That we approve the action of the

elements of opposition to Slavery Extension into our political party in the next Presidential

election, and that we recognise the platform

there adopted as containing the only question

The citizens of this district are thoroughly

aroused to the interests of the North; they are

sound on the one great question of the day;

they feel that the struggle which has been so

long coming on is actually begun, and they thank the South and their Northern tools for

thus hastening the day in which all must de-

clare either for or against the principles of uni-

versal Liberty; they are sensible that the time

has come when that Declaration, which pro-

claims "all men created free and equal," must,

in its universal application, be endorsed; that in this contest either Liberty or Slavery must

triumph; and they are determined it shall not

only question of moment now before the Amer-

First Session.

Wednesday, April 23, 1856.

England and the United States.

curse of the South

nent bill was resumed.

postponed until to-morrow.

der for 12 o'clock to-morrow.

of the question of the naval board.

Dupont and other naval officers, in terms other

Before Mr. Houston concluded, the Senate

HOUSE.

Mr. Thurston moved a reconsideration of the

bills disposed of.

at issue in that election.

contest they will inscribe on their banner the words, "Freedom is national, and Slavery is Sectional; no more Slave territory; no more slave States. Union for the sake of Liberty, and Liberty for the sake of the Union.' When he concluded his remarks, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned. For the National Era.

Thursday, April 24, 1856.

neld in our county assembled on Monday even-SENATE. Mr. Benjamin said he had a resolution lying on his desk for near two weeks, which he had een seeking an opportunity to introduce. He found that one of analogous character had been offered by the Senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. To give the readers of the Era an idea of the

Sumner, and he now wished the one he would send to the Chair considered: Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to furnish the Senate any documents, papers, or other information to be found in his epartment, tending to show the extent to which he transportation of laborers is now being arried on from the Continent of Asia or any of the Asiatic islands, to English or Spanish Colonies in America, or to the Chincha Islands, whether said laborers be termed slaves, coolies or apprentices; also, any information in his De partment tending to show the manner in which said laborers are treated during transportation and after arrival in the countries into which they are imported, together with statistics show-

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten cents a line for the first insection, five cents a line for each subsequent one. Ten words constitute a line. Payment in advance

Money may be forwarded, by mail, at my risk. Notes on Eastern banks preferred. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or

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hereafter sent to.

All communications to the Era, whether on business of the paper or for publication,

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, made a speech in vin-

dication of the views entertained by the Repub-

can party, of which he is a prominent mem-

He said that in the ensuing Presidential

G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

is invariably required.

certificates of deposit.

should be addressed to

ing the sacrifice of human life resulting from said traffic. A message was received from the House of Representatives, stating that it had agreed to some and disagreed to other amendments of the Senate to the bill to supply deficiencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856, and had agreed to other amendments of the Senate with

On motion by Mr. Stuart, it was referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. Pugh moved to proceed to the consider ation of the bill to authorize the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern district of Georgia to entertain appeals and grant writs

of error in certain cases; which motion was be that black power whose champion boasted that he would yet call his slave-roll on Bunker's Hill. They will not be hoodwinked by those Mesers. Adams, Pugh, Toucey, Benjamin, and demagogues who seek to divert them from the Mallory, was read a third time and passed. Mr. Weller moved to proceed t eration of the bill to promote the efficiency of

ican people, by bringing before them, as all absorbing topics, Know Nothingism, war with the army; which motion having been agreed Europe, &c.; for they know full well that these secret cabals, these midnight juntas, exist Mr. Hale rose and addressed the Senate but in name, and that none but fools or knaves until the hour for taking up the special order, would think of fomenting disturbances between and in the course of his remarks contrasted the present with preceding times, when the Be assured that the district represented by Government was economically administered. In the time of Washington, the whole expen-Hon, G. A. Grow will not swerve from the path the whole North must tread, if they would have ses of the Government were two millions, [Mr. Toombs, in his seat. That would not pay for the printing. | while under President Pierce they were sixty millions-thus showing that it cost thirty times as much to keep General Pierce as it did to keep General Washington. There was a contrast, also, between the expenses of If Liberty must fall, if Slavery must triumph, it will be when their bones are bleaching on the HERMON. the three years' war with Mexico, where we had fifty thousand men to subsist on a foreign THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. soil, and yet the expenditures in no one year of that war exceeded fifty millions; and in time of profound peace, the expenditures had reached between sixty and seventy mil lions. How was that to be accounted for, un-

less on the score of profuseness and prodigal The consideration of the three million armaity. The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. Adams had talked of individual responsibility, and he thanked him for the hint; and warned all those whether this large amount could be properly exwho were about to enter the approaching politipended within the present year. He thought it cal campaign, to show how the people's money would be better to make only a small appropriato vote for this bill. In his section of country, Mr. Weller argued that the whole sum ought it was no uncommon thing to hear of the econ to be appropriated forthwith, in order to be used omy of President Pierce. He had vetoed the most advantageously.

Mr. Hale opposed the bill, thinking that the guns to be refitted with percussion locks and Maynard primers would not be at all compara-French Spoliation bill on this ground, and had performed the same gratuity on the same score for the Collins steamers, and with the River and Harbor bill. This was like some other kind of economy he had heard of, which was to pay opinion that they would not be serviceable in verything but a just debt. The President has called for ten iron steamers, which had been granted by the Senate, that would cost ten mil economy. He thought the Administration should ions to build, and then \$190,000 for coal and not be held responsible for large appropriaother materials for ninety days. This was tions-Congress had made them sometimes in conomy with a vengeance. God the bill for the building of these steam ers would never get through the other branch Mr. Hale replied, that if the Democratic party for if it did, he ventured to say there would be no veto. The steamers would sail beautifully through the White House, without the neces sity of using much steam. He glanced, also, at the increased expenditures for the civil and diplomatic service of the Government, of the rest the attention of the people, for they had army and navy, which he maintained had been been made at a time when the people had been

augmented full fifty per cent, under the presnt economical Administration. country to the other.

The further consideration of the bill was here The hour having arrived for taking the spe cial order, Mr. H. yielded the floor. Mr. Houston then resumed his remarks, and continued in a no less playful and sarcastic vein

Mr. Biggs obtained the floor, and moved that the further consideration be postponed until Monday next, and be made the special order

for that day at one o'clock. Mr. Mason urged the importance of disposing Mr. Brown desired only half an hour on Monday, to offer some remarks on Kansas affairs. Before the question was taken, the hour of 1 After a brief discussion, the Reporter under stood that a compromise was effected, by which Mr. Houston spoke at great length in reply to Mr. Brown is to be allowed his half hour on Monday, and the naval reform subject to come the speeches of Mr. Clayton and others, taking occasion to refer to the character of Captain

> HOUSE. Mr. Pelton, of New York, reported, without amendment, Senate bill to remit or refund the duties upon goods, wares, and merchandise, destroyed by fire, and asked that it might at once

vote by which was adopted the Senate's amend-ment to the deficiency bill, preventing the former law from being construed so as to allow adhered to, from twenty to one hundred thousand dollars would be annually taken from the treasury, for the benefit of the printer. The other their first consideration in Committee of the day, a prominent member of the Republican party [Mr. Stanton] declared that he would ar-Whole.

raign this Administration before the people for tlemen on the Democratic side, were found vo- gentleman did not apply in this case. ting together against this salutary amendment. He wanted this draft on the treasury cut off be- | decision of the Chair. fore his party shall come into power.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, defended the votes of After a brief debate, Mr. Washburn, of Maine, moved to lay the appeal on the table ;

The question of the Danish Sound dues was than at the commencement, until the close Mr. Mason moved to make it the special or Mr. Stuart moved to postpone it until Monday next, for he wanted the river and harbor

> up at half-past one on Monday. And the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, submitted, that as the bill provided that the commissioners to settle these claims should issue certificates which should be cashed by the Secretary of the Treas-Mr. Haven said, unless this amendment was dered to, from twenty to one hundred thoumeasures making appropriations shall receive

The Speaker held, that as further legislation would be necessary before any money could be extravagance, yet he and his friends, and gen- paid under the bill, the rule referred to by the